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S P E C I F I C A T I O N

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates generally to an image forming system. More particularly, the present invention relates to an image forming system for printing an magnified image such as a large-sized image or the like on a printing medium using a printing apparatus other than a conventional silver halide type printing apparatus. There is not only a common paper used generally but also an OHP sheet, cloth and so forth as a printing medium which can be used in the image forming system. The printing apparatus is adapted to perform printing to such printing medium adequately. In the description in the present specification, a term "magnify" means to make something appear larger as well as to cause something to grow larger.

20 DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

When an magnified image is printed on a printing medium using a printing apparatus such as a copying machine, a printer or the like, each printing operation is hitherto performed by using the analogue data obtained by magnifying an original image via optical processings to be executed by

actuating a zoom lens or the like as they are.

Otherwise, each printing operation is hitherto performed by optically reading an original image with the aid of a scanner or the like to transform

5 it into digitized image data, allowing the digitized image data to be subjected to total magnifying processing, and subsequently, using the data obtained from the foregoing total magnifying processing.

10 Among the conventional printing methods, the printing method of obtaining analogue data by optically magnifying an original image by actuating a zoom lens or the like has a problem that when the original image is magnified in excess of a certain
15 magnification, a quality of magnified image is degraded depending on a resolution of the original image. For this reason, an magnifying rate applicable to the printing method is restrictively determined corresponding to a desired quality of
20 image. To assure that the magnifying rate is not restrictively determined while maintaining a quality of image in excess of a predetermined level, it is necessary that the analogue data are subjected to
25 magnifying processing with the aid of digital processing means. In this case, the number of processing steps to be executed with the whole image

forming system is unavoidably increased.

On the other hand, with respect to the printing method wherein image data obtained by optically reading an original image are subjected to

5 magnifying processing, in the case that the kind of image data is a single kind of image data, e.g., a nature image, there does not arise any particular problem with the foregoing conventional method. However, for example, in the case that the image
10 data are prepared by combining a nature image with a plurality of characters, when they are subjected to uniform magnifying processing, there sometimes arises an occasion that one of the image qualities is degraded due to the nature of the thus combined
15 image.

For example, in the case that magnifying processing is executed by linear interpolation, since the content of pixel data to be interpolated is linearly determined in proportion to a data
20 distance between respective pixels defining the original image, there is recognized a tendency that an intermediate color between the colors of respective pixels appears on the original image. The foregoing magnifying processing exhibits such a
25 nature that gradation as often seen with a nature image is reserved after completion of the magnifying

processing. However, with respect to a sharp image
such as a character or the like having no gradation

continuance in association with the relationship
relative to its background, sharpness is lost along
5 the boundary of the sharp image due to the linear
interpolation between the sharp image and the
background image, causing the focused state of the
sharp image to be hardly recognized. Thus, there
sometimes arises an occasion that a quality of
10 character image is undesirably degraded. On the
contrary, when a sharp image such as a character or
the like is kept valid after completion of the
magnifying processing, uniform gradation variation
is not recognized in the region where the gradation
15 of the image should gradually vary. This leads to a
comparatively significant problem when an image is
composed of many combinations made between a nature
image and a plurality of characters as seen with a
poster or the like.

20 To solve the aforementioned problems, a proposal
has been made with respect to a method of improving
a quality of character image by executing edge
emphasizing processing or the like after completion
of the magnifying processing. However, the thus
25 proposed method has still a problem that many
processing steps and an increased memory capacity

are required. Especially, in the case that the magnifying processing is executed for a very large-sized image with the aid of a software, since the number of image data is increased in proportion to a square of magnification, the foregoing increase of the memory capacity becomes a large magnitude of load to be borne by the image forming system.

In addition, the foregoing increasing of the memory capacity becomes a significant problem from the viewpoint of the structure of the image forming system. Specifically, many requests have been raised from users for driving a printing unit at a high speed for the purpose of operating the image forming system at a high efficiency. To practically satisfy these requests, it is desirable that each memory employed for the image forming system is prepared in the form of a semiconductor memory capable of operating at a high speed. In this case, when an output from the printing unit is a very large-sized image such as a poster or the like, a plurality of semiconductor memories each having a large capacity are required, resulting in a cost of the image forming system being largely increased.

In addition, in the case that the aforementioned requests are practically satisfied with the aid of hardware means, when a printing speed is taken into

significant consideration, magnifying processing can simply be executed. However, the kind of processing capable of being executed at this time is limited only to the kind of processing, e.g., simple

5 repetition of pixel data. For this reason, it is unavoidable that a resolution of the image forming system is degraded. In view of the foregoing fact, if sufficient processings are intentionally executed, the structure of a hardware installed in a
10 data processing system becomes very complicated. This leads to the result that it is unavoidable that a cost of the image forming system is increased, a printing speed of the printing unit is reduced, and productivity of the image forming system is
15 degraded.

As is apparent from the above description, in the case that an image composed of a combination made between a nature image and a plurality of characters is magnified and printed on a printing
20 medium by practicing the conventional image forming method, each of an optical method, a method to be practiced with the aid of a software and a method to be practiced with the aid of a hardware has a problem specific thereto. For this reason, it is
25 practically difficult to realize an image forming method which assures that a sufficient function can

be exhibited with a reduced cost.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made in
5 consideration of the aforementioned background.

An object of the present invention is to provide
an image forming system which assures that printing
functions such as a resolution, gradation properties
or the like can satisfactorily be exhibited when a
10 combined image is magnified and printed on a
printing medium and which makes it possible to
maximize productivity of the whole image forming
system while reducing a cost of the latter.

The detailed structure of the image forming
15 system constructed in accordance with the present
invention will be described below.

Specifically, in the case that image magnifying
is achieved by processings to be executed with the
aid of a hardware, a memory capacity of the image
20 forming system can be reduced, and moreover, a cost
of the image forming system can likewise be reduced.
In this case, it is considered that a method of
executing processing for magnifying of a hardware
via simple repetition is reasonably acceptable from
25 the viewpoint of a cost and a processing speed but
it is anticipated that there arises a problem that a

resolution of the image forming system is reduced with the result that ruggedness appears around each character on a printed image, and moreover, particles on a nature image are coarsely distributed on the same. For this reason, in the case that processings are executed with the aid of a hardware, although a memory capacity can be reduced with an magnified image such as a large-sized image or the like, an magnifying rate of the magnified image is
10 restrictively determined depending on a resolution
thereof.

According to the present invention, the image forming system is constructed in such a manner as to include means for executing processings with aid of a software and means for executing processings with aid of a hardware in order to enable each magnifying processing to be executed without any deterioration of a quality of image while excellently matching with the nature of a synthesized image wherein a part of shortage in magnification with the hardware is compensated by magnification with the software, and moreover, sufficient combination is made among various kinds of image sizes.

Factors associated with the determination of an
25 magnifying rate are typically noted below.

1. resolution required by an image to be

outputted.

2. capacity of a semiconductor memory installed in a printing section.
3. loads to be borne by a host computer for executing magnifying processings

(processing

speed and capacity of a memory installed in the host computer when edge emphasizing processing or the like is executed)

10 In addition, in consideration of trading-off of
these factors, the image forming system is
constructed such that productivity of the whole
image forming system in respect of outputting for
each printing operation (i.e., quantity of
15 production per unit time and production cost) can be
maximized by determining values representing the
foregoing factors.

Furthermore, in an embodiment of the present invention as will be described later, the magnifying rate is distributively used in the following manner.

To determine a ratio of magnification with the hardware to magnification with the software in association with the total magnifying rate, the productivity of the whole image forming system is taken into consideration, and moreover, a quality of results derived from each printing operation is

taken into significant consideration. In other words, the magnifying rate is distributively used to improve the productivity of the whole image forming system within the range where a quality of image is assured. In addition to the aforementioned factors associated with the determination of the magnifying rate, a nature of image (nature image having much gradation, sharp image inclusive of computer graphic and character) and a resolution of a printing section disposed in the image forming system are closely related to the foregoing distributive usage of the magnifying rate.

For example, in the case that an original image having a sufficient resolution is magnified or only a nature image is magnified, magnifying processings are executed by magnifying the software as far as a memory capacity of the printing section in the image forming system is allowed. When data can not be stored in a memory installed in the printing section, magnifying processings are increasingly executed with aid of the hardware in accordance with the order represented by one multiple, two multiples,, until a quantity of data lies within the range of an allowable memory capacity. Thus, the remaining part of data incapable of being stored in the memory is processed with aid of the

software.

When the memory capacity has comparatively large allowance, it is acceptable that magnifying processings are executed by the software as far as possible in the above-described manner. For example, in the case that a printing resolution described on an image format shows a comparatively high value of 400 dpi, when the hardware is magnified by a quantity of four multiples to eight multiples with the aid of the hardware, a quality of image is not significantly degraded without any particular visual problem. At this time, it is recommendable that the hardware is magnified as far as possible and the remaining part of magnifying processing is executed by the software. This assures that a rate of executing processings with aid of the software can be reduced, resulting in productivity of the image forming system being improved.

In the case that an original image includes a sharp image such as a character or the like having a sufficient resolution, a resolution of the printing section becomes significant. For example, in the case that the original image has a resolution of 400 dpi, when a rate of magnifying with the hardware is set to four multiples, a number of serrations each having a depth of 0.245 mm are visually recognized

along the outer periphery of each character but these serrations lie in the vicinity of the limitative range where they can not visually be recognized. For this reason, the foregoing depth of
5 each serration can be utilized as a standard of upper limit of magnification rate which is achieved by the software. It of course is obvious that this is applicable when it is assumed that the memory capacity has a sufficient allowance. In the case
10 that the printing section has a low resolution, it is naturally necessary that a rate of magnifying with the hardware is set to a value lower than four multiples.

When the original image does not have a
15 sufficient resolution, the influence caused by magnifying the hardware leads to the result that a quality of image is degraded. For this reason, it is desirable that magnification of the hardware is not executed. In this connection, it is necessary
20 that the number of memories is increased if possible.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an image forming system which assures that an advantage obtainable from magnifying processing
25 to be executed with the aid of a software and magnifying processing to be executed with the aid of

a hardware is maximized but a disadvantage attributable to the foregoing magnifying processings is suppressed wherein image magnification to be executed with the aid of the software and image magnification to be executed with the aid of the hardware are combined with each other, causing the image magnification to be attained by outputting for each printing operation.

In the first aspect of the present invention, an image forming system including an image processing section and a printing section to perform printing based on data magnified from image data, comprises;

a) first processing means for executing processings inclusive of image data magnifying processing with the aid of a software based on a first magnifying rate derived from an image format,

b) second processing means for executing the image data magnifying processing with the aid of a hardware based on a second magnifying rate derived from the image format, and

printing operation controlling means for allowing the printing section to execute printing operation based on the image data which have been subjected to magnifying processing with the aid of the first magnifying processing means and the second magnifying processing means.

In the second aspect of the present invention, an image forming system including an image processing section and a printing section to perform printing based on the synthesized and magnified data associated with plural kinds of image data, comprises;

processing means for executing processings inclusive of magnifying processing with respect to each of the plural kinds of image data based on a first magnifying rate derived from a preset image format,

synthesizing processing means for synthesizing the plural kinds of image data each magnified by the processing means, based on a synthesizing information derived from the preset image format,

magnifying processing means for executing magnifying processing for the image data synthesized by the synthesizing processing means, based on a second magnifying rate derived from the preset image format, and

(printing operation controlling means for allowing in the printing section to execute printing operation based on the image data which have been subjected to magnifying processing with the aid of the magnifying processing means.

In the third aspect of the present invention, an

ink jet printing apparatus for performing printing using an ink jet head by ejecting ink to a printing medium from the ink jet head, comprises;

- processing means for executing magnifying
5 processing with the aid of a hardware for image data having the magnifying processing executed therefor, the image data being fed from a host apparatus, and printing operation controlling means for allowing the printing operation to be performed by
10 driving the ink jet head based on the image data which have been subjected to magnifying processing by the processing means.

In the fourth aspect of the present invention, an image forming method comprises the steps of;

- 15 dividing an magnifying rate applicable when an magnified image is printed on a printing medium based on image data, into a plurality of partial magnifying rates of which multiplication represents the magnifying rate,
20 executing a plurality of processings at the partial magnifying rates by executing processings inclusive of at least magnifying processing with the aid of a hardware and a software, and
executing outputting for each printing operation
25 based on the image data obtained from the magnifying processing.

shows the flow of a series of image forming
processings to be executed by employing the image
forming system, respectively;

Fig. 4 is a flowchart which illustrates a
5 procedure of executing processings for magnifying
and synthesizing with the aid of a host computer for
the image forming system;

Fig. 5 is another flowchart which illustrates a procedure of executing processings for magnifying and synthesizing with the aid of the host computer for the image forming system;

Fig. 6 is further flowchart which illustrates a procedure of executing processings for magnifying and synthesizing with the aid of the host computer for the image forming system;

Fig. 7 is a flowchart which illustrates processings for linear magnifying in detail in association with the foregoing processing for magnifying;

20 Fig. 8 is another flowchart which illustrates
processings for linear magnifying in detail in
association with the foregoing processing for
magnifying;

Fig. 9 is further flowchart which illustrates
25 processings for linear magnifying in detail in
association with the foregoing processing for

magnifying;

Fig. 10 is a flowchart which illustrates processings for synthesizing in detail;

Fig. 11 is another flowchart which illustrates
5 processings for synthesizing in detail;

Fig. 12A and Fig. 12B are block diagrams which illustratively show two main structures for a printer 2 employable for the image forming system, respectively;

10 Fig. 13 is a sectional view which shows the
mechanical structure employable for the printer 2;

Fig. 14 is a flowchart which illustratively shows a series of steps of operations to be performed by the printer 2;

15 Fig. 15 is an illustrative view which schematically explains the structure of an image memory 9 disposed in the printer 2 and the relationship between multi-value data and binary data;

20 Fig. 16A and Fig. 16B are illustrative views which schematically explain an operation to be performed for shifting image buses corresponding to the multi-value data and the binary data stored in the printer 2, respectively;

25 Fig. 17 is an illustrative view which
schematically explains the positional relationship

between a printing head portion and a printing medium disposed in the printer 2;

Fig. 18 is an illustrative view which schematically shows processings to be executed by an magnifying processing section 10 of the printer 2 with the aid of a hardware; and

Fig. 19 is an illustrative view which schematically shows by way of example an image format to be employed for the image processing system.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The present invention will now be described in detail hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings which illustrate a preferred embodiment thereof.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram which illustratively shows the structure of an image forming system constructed in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to Fig. 1, locations where magnifying processing or the like is executed are coincident with a host computer 1 and a printer 2.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram which illustratively shows the flow of image processings to be executed by the host computer 1, and Fig. 3 is illustrative

views which visually show the flow of image processings.

As is apparent from Fig. 1, various kinds of peripheral units or equipments are electrically connected to the host computer 1. More specifically, a key board 101 serving as data inputting means and a mouse/tablet 102 serving as data processing/handling means are electrically connected to the host computer 1, whereby preparation of a synthesized image and determination of an magnifying rate can be carried out via visual informations appearing on the screen of a cathode-ray tube display 103. An original image is optically read by a scanner S, and subsequently, it is transmitted to the host computer 1 as digital data. In addition, the content of a floppy disc (FD) 105 having font data usable for a synthesized image or the like stored therein is electrically read by a floppy disc drive (FDD) 104.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram which illustratively shows the flow of processings of magnifying and synthesizing to be executed by the host computer 1 with the aid of a software.

Digital data representing an original image op (see Fig. 3) optically read by the scanner S are stored in the disc of a photomagnetic disc drive

(MO) 113, and thereafter, the data of the original image op is linearly magnified by executing linear magnifying processing 112, resulting in processing data lp derived from the linear magnifying processing 112 being obtainable (see Fig. 3).

On the other hand, font data of (see Fig. 3) are transformed into magnified font data 1f (see Fig. 3) by executing vector magnifying processing 110.

The data lp and lf obtained by executing the
10 aforementioned magnifying processings are
synthesized with each other by executing data
synthesizing processing 111, resulting in
synthesized data cp (see Fig. 3) being obtainable.
The thus obtained synthesized data cp are stored in
15 a magnetic disc drive 210 or transmitted directly to
a printer 2.

With the image forming system constructed in the above-described manner, informations representing an magnifying rate, arrangement of synthesized images or the like are displayed in accordance with an image format shown in Fig. 19 so that processings of image magnifying and image synthesizing are executed based on the foregoing informations.

Image magnifying processing represented by the
25 foregoing linear magnifying processing 112 will be
described in detail below with reference to

flowcharts shown in Fig. 4 to Fig. 6.

The program starts from a step S100 in which image format informations (see Fig. 19) representing an image to be first printed are read.

- 5 Subsequently, an image data file and a character data file are opened based on the image format informations (step S101, step S102), causing a size of image data and a linear magnifying rate to be read (step S104 and step S105). In addition, a
- 10 memory capacity available after completion of the image magnifying processing is calculated with reference to the data size and the linear magnifying rate (step S105), and subsequently, it is confirmed that the available memory capacity does not exceed
- 15 the capacity of a memory installed in the printer 2 (step S106).

- Next, character informations covering all character data are successively read (step S107), and subsequently, an overlap range applicable at the
- 20 time of a synthesizing operation is determined based on a font type, font size and a synthesizing reference position shown on the image format (step S108), whereby it is confirmed that the overlap range lies within the image data range confirmed in
- 25 the above-described manner (step S109). After it is confirmed that each image can be enlarged and

synthesized without any problem, magnifying processing is first executed based on the image data with the aid of a software (step S110).

With respect to magnifying methods to be practiced with the aid of a software, one of them, i.e., a linear magnifying method will herein be exemplified with reference flowcharts shown in Fig. 7 to Fig. 9.

After a command for magnifying processing is detected (step S200), an magnifying rate is read (step S201), and thereafter, magnifying processing is started.

First, an image data file is opened to obtain an image size (step S202), and subsequently, an magnified image size is determined based on the image size and the magnifying rate (step S203), whereby a processing work memory can be held in the activated state (step S204).

A fundamental method of linear magnifying processing consists in inserting an interpolated pixel in such a manner as to maintain smooth gradation continuance between adjacent pixels constituting an image. To practice this method, two-dimensional arrangement, i.e., four pixels composed of upper and lower adjacent pixels located at four corners is taken into account. Here, a

magnitude of arrangement, i.e., an magnifying rate is determined by determining the total number of interpolated pixels with reference to a preset magnifying rate and then possibly uniformly

5 distributing the respective interpolated pixels between adjacent original pixels although it varies depending on the number of interpolated pixels to be inserted not only in the vertical direction but also in the transverse direction. In view of the

10 foregoing fact, the number of inserted pixels is not kept constant but it varied depending on the position where rows of interpolated pixels are read. For this reason, the number of inserted pixels is determined in the vertical direction, and moreover,
15 it is determined in the transverse direction (step S205, step S206). Next, image data corresponding to a single transverse row of pixels are first read as interpolation processing (step S207), and

subsequently, data corresponding to a single row are
20 read every time each row is updated (step S208). In such manner, data corresponding to two rows are maintained, data corresponding to four pixels in total composed of two upper and lower pixels are taken out, the number of lines as seen in the
25 vertical direction and the number of rows as seen in the transverse direction are calculated at the

position where the data are taken in that way (step S209 and S212), a size of the two dimensional arrangement is determined, and thereafter, the respective rows of magnified images inclusive of
5 interpolated rows are updated (step S210). In addition, the position where four pixels present in each updated row are taken out with respect to the pixels representing the original image are updated (step S211), the position where pixels inclusive of
10 interpolated pixels are located is updated (step S213), and subsequently, respective interpolated data representing the pixel position are obtained in accordance with a calculation formula (step S214).

Data representing four pixels located at the
15 four corners of an image can be used for conducting the foregoing calculation as they are. However, interpolated pixels other than the aforementioned ones are obtained from the data representing four pixels by conducting an interpolating calculation.
20 This interpolating method is practiced such that calculation is conducted in such a manner as to substantially uniformize a difference between data representing adjacent pixels among two-dimensionally arranged pixels. Results derived from the foregoing
25 calculation are obtained with proportional weighing added thereto. When it is assumed that data

are read from the image format, and subsequently,
the vector magnifying is executed in accordance with
the font type and the magnifying rate designated
within the working memory range (step S111). After
5 shape corrective adjusting such as contour
processing or the like (step S112) is given to
character data obtained by the vector magnifying,
character color changing is executed (step S113),
font position is determined based on the positional
10 informations (step S114), and after the magnifying
processing is completed with the aid of a software,
image synthesizing is executed on the image data in
the additional writing manner (step S115).
Subsequently, an image file is prepared by executing
15 the foregoing image synthesizing for all the
characters (step S116), whereby magnifying
processing is completed with the aid of a software
installed in the host computer 1.

Next, the synthesizing processing to be executed
20 in the step S115 will be described below in more
detail with reference to flowcharts shown in Fig. 10
and Fig. 11.

First, after a command is checked (step S300), a
data file number is obtained (step S301), and
25 subsequently, image data are read, causing an image
size to be determined (step S302). In addition,

synthesizing processing is completed.

When the data processing as mentioned above is completed, the resultant data are transmitted to a memory portion installed in a printer section (step S117). At this time, it is recommendable that reference is made to Fig. 6. The data transmission is achieved in accordance with a save command, and a procedure of data transmission is such that attributes associated with a file name and an image size (represented by pixels present as seen in the vertical direction x pixels present as seen in the transverse direction) are successively transmitted to the memory portion while confirming the data transmission with shaking-hand procedure by individually receiving a confirmation code, and subsequently, the image data are transmitted to the memory portion. The printer section receives image data having a capacity specified based on the image size data, and finally, the data transmission is completed by sending the confirmation code back to the host computer. In the case that other data, that is, an magnifying rate to be determined with the aid of a hardware, a length of printed printing medium or the like are transmitted to the memory section in conformity with other instruction command (step S118). At this time, it is recommendable that

reference is made to Fig. 6.

Fig. 12A and Fig. 12B are block diagrams which illustratively show essential components constituting the printer 2 shown in Fig. 1, respectively.

Referring to Figs. 12A and 12B, the host computer 1 outputs to the printer 2 various kinds of data/commands such as magnified and synthesized image data, an image format or the like. The printer 2 includes an interface portion (hereinafter referred to as I/F portion) 3 which serves to control communication between the host computer 1 and the printer 2, and the I/F portion 3 includes an analyzing portion 4 for analyzing data/commands received by the I/F portion 3.

The image data received by the I/F portion 3 are transmitted to an image memory controlling portion 8 via direct memory access (DMA) controlling portion 7, and thereafter, they are stored in an image memory 9 via the image memory controlling portion 8. The image memory 9 is designed and constructed in the form of a semiconductor memory such as D-RAM, S-RAM or the like.

In addition, the printer 2 includes an magnifying processing portion 10 which is constructed in the form of a hardware for allowing

the image data outputted from the image memory 9 to be subjected to magnifying processing (as will be described later). The data processed in the magnifying processing portion 10 are transmitted to a sequential multi-scan (SMS) processing portion 15 via gates 11 and 12 and a multi-value/binary converting portion 13. The data discharged from the SMS processing portion 15 after they are processed in the SMS processing portion 15 so as to allow them to be separately assigned to printing head portions of head units 19 and 18 are subjected to processing in an upper-staged head registration adjusting portion 17 and a lower-staged head registration adjusting portion 16 each serving to adjust an ejecting position. Then the data are fed to both the head units 19 and 18 and thereafter ink is ejected from the respective printing heads. More specifically, head driving portions 21 to 28 and 31 to 38 drive the corresponding printing head portions 41 to 48 and 51 to 58 on the basis of the data in order to eject ink from the latter.

As a carriage motor 61 is rotationally driven, a carriage (to be described later) having head units mounted thereon is moved. On the other hand, as a printing medium conveying motor 63 is rotationally driven, a printing medium is conveyed in a

predetermined direction.

In addition, the printer 2 includes a controlling portion 6 which serves to control operations or handlings of respective components constituting the printer 2, and moreover, send and receive data regarding displaying or the like to and from a displaying/actuating portion 5 serving also as an interface for an operator of this system.

Fig. 13 is a sectional side view of a printing
10 operation portion in the printer 2 constructed in
the above described manner as viewed from one side
of the printer 2.

The printer 2 is substantially composed of a printing medium feeding section 200 feeding a printing medium 64, a conveying section 201 for exactly stepwise conveying the printing medium 64 fed from the printing medium feeding section 200, a printer unit 203 for performing printing to the printing medium 64 with ink, and a discharging section 202 for cutting the printing medium 64 and discharging the cut printing medium 64 therefrom.

The roll-shaped printing medium 64 is fed from the printing medium feeding section 200 to the conveying section 201 in which it passes between a follower roller 208 and a retaining roller 221 via a guide roller 207 and then passes between a driving

roller 211 and a retaining roller 212 to reach the discharging section 202 via a guide roller 213.

The printing medium 64 stepwise conveyed by the driving roller 213 operatively connected to the conveying motor 63 is printed with the ink ejected from the ink jet heads 41 to 48 of the lower-staged head unit 18 mounted on the carriage unit 205 supported on rails 206 while a printing surface of the printing medium 64 is restrictively held by a lower-staged platen 209. The carriage 205 capable of moving with the carriage motor 61 as a driving source performs a printing operation by a quantity of one line (hereinafter referred to as one band) every time it is reciprocally displaced. The printing medium 64 is stepwise conveyed by a predetermined quantity (e.g., quantity corresponding to a width H equal to one band as shown in Fig. 17) every time a printing operation is completed by a quantity of one band, whereby a series of printing operations are successively performed. When a part of the printing medium 64 printed by the ink jet heads 41 to 48 in the lower-staged head unit 18 reaches the platen 210 because of conveyance of the printing medium 64 by a predetermined quantity (e.g., quantity corresponding to $n \times H$ as shown in Fig. 17), it is printed again in the superimposed

state by the ink jet heads 51 to 58 in the upper-
staged head unit 19.

As each printing operation is achieved in the
above-described manner, the printing medium 64 is
5 conveyed to the discharging section 202 via the
guide roller 213. The discharging section 202
conveys the printing medium 64 while supporting the
latter with the aid of a conveying/driving roller
214 and a retaining roller 220, thereafter, it cuts
10 the printing medium 64 by a predetermined quantity
of length by actuating a cutting section 215, and
subsequently, the cut part of the printing medium 64
is discharged on a tray 219. The cutting section 215
is substantially composed of a platen 218, a cutting
15 blade 218 and a retaining portion 216.

Next, operations to be performed by the printer
2 shown in Fig. 12 and Fig. 13 will be described
below with reference to flowcharts shown in Fig. 14.

First, when a power source for the printer 2
20 shown in Fig. 12 and Fig. 13 is turned on (step S1),
the controlling section 6 checks the initial state
of each of various kinds of hardwares, i.e., a RAM
portion (not shown), an I/O portion (not shown), a
displaying/actuating portion 5, an I/F portion 3
25 (inclusive of a data analyzing portion 4), a DAM
controlling portion 7, an image memory controlling

portion 8, an magnifying processing portion 10, a multi-nary/binary converting/ processing portion 3, a SMS processing portion 15, a lower-staged head registration adjusting portion 16 and an upper-staged head registration adjusting portion 17. Thereafter, it initializes them, and moreover, allows each of their mechanism parts to perform an initial operation (step S2). For example, this initial operation is such that the lower-staged head unit 18 and the upper-staged head unit 19 are displaced to their home positions by activating a conveying motor 63, a carriage motor 61 and a motor in a recovering system (not shown), and ink is forcibly drained by activating a mechanism in the activating system (e.g., ink sucking mechanism for preventing each ink jet head portion from being clogged with foreign materials). In addition, the controlling section 6 executes initialization processing in such a manner that paths for image data are properly controlled (i.e., controlling of opening/closing of gate circuits 11, 12 and 13), and parameters for a lower-staged head registration adjusting portion 16 and an upper-staged head registration adjusting portion 17 are determined corresponding to the arrangement of ROM (not shown) or backup RAM (not shown) in the controlling section

6.

Next, when the controlling section 6 detects that any abnormality (error) does not arise in each of the components constituting the printer 2 (step S3), it allows (enables) an interface between the host computer 1 and I/F portion 3 to be validated, and thereafter, a message informing that the controlling portion 6 is held in the standby state represented by "READY" or the like is displayed on the screen of the display/actuating portion 5. When it is found that certain abnormality arises in each of the components constituting the printer 2, the step S3 is repeated until the abnormality is obviated, whereby the controlling portion 6 is held in the waiting state.

Next, the controlling portion 6 detects whether an input from the display/actuating portion 5 is present or not (step S4). When it is found that an input from the displaying/ actuating portion 5 is present, various kinds of actuation processings such as displaying of the displaying/actuating portion 5, setting of various kinds of parameters or the like are executed in response to various kind of input (step S5). On completion of the actuation processings, the program returns to the step S3. In the case that any input from the

displaying/actuating portion 5 is not detected, the program goes to a step S6.

5 In the step S6, the controlling portion 6 and the data analyzing portion 4 determine whether an input from the host computer 1 is present or not. When it is determined that an input from the host computer 1 is transmitted to the I/F portion 3, the program goes to a step S7, and when it is determined that any input from the host computer 1 is not
10 present, the program returns to the step S3.

In the step S7, the data analyzing portion 4 determines the kind of inputted command (i.e., one of an image transmitting command, a printing operation command, a continuous printing operation
15 command and other kind of command) and then executes command processing corresponding to the foregoing determination.

Concretely, when the inputted command is an image transmitting command, the program goes to a
20 step S8 in which image data receiving/storing processing (as will be described later) is executed, and after completion of the image data receiving/storing processing, the program returns to the step S3.

25 In the case that the inputted command is a printing operation command, after a printing

operation (as will be described later) is performed
(step S9), rear end processing (as will be described
later) is executed for the upper-staged head unit 19
(step S10), and subsequently, image processing,
5 initialization processing and end processing are
executed for the image memory controlling portion 8,
the multi-nary/binary conversion processing portion
13 and the upper-staged registration adjusting
portion 17 (step S11). After completion of the
10 execution of the foregoing processings, the program
returns to the step S3.

In the case that the inputted command is a
continuous printing operation command, the same
printing operation as that in the step S9 is
15 performed (step S12), and after completion of the
printing operation in the step S12, the program
returns to the step S3.

When the inputted command is other type of
command, processing (of which detailed description
20 is herein eliminated) is executed corresponding to
the other type of command (step S13), and after
completion of the printing operation in step S13,
the program returns to the step S3.

Here, the foregoing image data receiving/storing
25 processing will be described below with reference to
Fig. 15.

Fig. 15 is a block diagram which illustratively shows the detailed structure of the image memory controlling portion 8 shown in Fig. 12.

The image transmitting command is composed of a
5 command portion and a parameter portion, and the parameter portion is substantially composed of an image size (Xin, Yin) and an image file name (inclusive of an magnifying factor). After an image transmitting command is fed, image data are
10 continuously fed to the image memory controlling portion 8 by a quantity corresponding to the image size (Xin, Yin). The data type of image data is determined based on the magnifying factor of the image file name. For example, when the data type of
15 inputted image data is three stimulus values (R, G, B), an magnifying factor [. RGB] is added to the image file name, when the inputted image data are code data, an magnifying factor [. P] is added to the image file name, and when the inputted image
20 data are binary data, an magnifying factor [.] is added to the image file name. While the foregoing state is maintained, the host computer 1 sends an image transmitting command (e.g., AVE, TET. RGB, 256, 256) to the printer 2. When the printer 2
25 receives the image transmitting command, the controlling portion 6 discriminates the data type of

image data based on the magnifying factor of the
image file name, and the thus discriminated data
type is then represented in the form of a code which
in turn is stored in a work RAM (not shown) disposed
5 in the printer 2. Subsequently, the image size and
the data type each represented in the form of a code
are notified to the image memory controlling portion
8. In response to the thus notified image size and
data type, the image memory controlling portion 8
10 stores the image size (Xin, Yin) in a register 81 of
an address controlling portion 80, and moreover, it
stores the data type in a register 83 of a bus
controller 82.

In the case that the data type of image data
15 stored in the register 83 is multi-value data, the
bus controller 82 allows chip select C _ R, C _ G
and C _ B signals to be validated, and moreover, it
allows a serial/parallel converting portion
(hereinafter referred to as S/P) 84 to be also
20 validated. Subsequently, when image data (R, G, B)
are transmitted from a DMA controller 7 in
accordance with the point order, they are
distributed in the S/P 84 and then transmitted to
image buses DB _ R, DB _ G and DB _ B. The address
25 controlling portion 80 is operated in such a manner
that the data transmitted to the image buses DB _ R,

DB _ G and DB _ B are stored in a same address (ADRX = 0, ADY = 0) of the image memories 91, 92 and 93, the address ADRX is incremented by a quantity of + 1, image data (R, G, B) of a next pixel are stored
5 in a next address (ADRX = 1, ADY = 0), and when image data are stored in the address (ADRX = 1, ADY = 0) by a quantity of one raster (corresponding to Xin pixels), the address ADY is incremented by a quantity of + 1. Consequently, image data are stored
10 in the next address (ADRX = 1, ADY = 0) by a quantity of one page by repeating the aforementioned processings.

In addition, in the case that the data type of image data stored in the register 83 is code data or
15 binary data, the bus controller 82 allows only the chip select C _ R signal outputted from the image memory 91 to be validated. At this time, the S/P 84 is invalidated. Thus, when the image data (code data) are transmitted from the DMA controller 7 in
20 accordance with the point order, the S/P 84 sends the image data to the image bus DB _ R so that the address controlling portion 80 executes the same address controlling as mentioned above, causing code data or binary data corresponding to one page to be
25 stored in an image memory 91 with a bit structure including one pixel (see Fig. 15). It should be

noted that since address increment is executed every image data corresponding to one pixel, it is completed for a short period of time about three times than that in the case of multi-value data (strictly speaking, since image data are not transmitted from the host computer 1 in complete synchronization with each other, address increment can not be completed merely for a short period of time about three times).

When the image data are stored in the image memory 91, gates 85 to 87 are kept closed, whereby a part of the synchronized signals (band enable signal BVE, video enable signal VE, image clock CLK or the like) to be outputted from the address controlling portion 80 is not practically outputted therefrom. Specifically, when the image data are stored in that way, they are not outputted to the magnifying processing portion 10, causing the image data on an input image bus of the magnifying processing portion 10 to be invalidated. Only when the band enable signal BVD is equal to 1 and the video enable signal VE is equal to 1, the image data are validated so that they are transmitted in synchronization with the clock CLK.

Next, a printing operation to be performed by the printer 2 will be described below with reference

to Fig. 12 and Fig. 15 to Fig. 17.

On receipt of a printing command or a continuous printing command, the controlling portion 6 sets an magnifying rate applicable to the magnifying

5. processing portion 10 with reference to an instruction given by other command on the image format shown in Fig. 19 and then determines the flow of image data (inclusive of synchronized signals) so that the operative state of the image memory
- 10 controlling portion 8 is shifted from an image storing mode to an image outputting mode (wherein the gates 85 to 87 are kept opened, the S/P 84 is kept closed, and the selectors C _ R, C _ G and C _ B are held in the same state as that at the time of
- 15 image storing). At the same time, initialization (to be executed under conditions that ADRX is set to zero, ADRY is set to zero and Y is set to zero in the address controlling portion 80) and setting of the printing mode (to be executed under a condition
- 20 that an output size (Xout, Yout) instructed by other command is set in the register 81 of the address controlling portion 80) are practically executed so that the image data are sequentially outputted from the image memory 9 with one band as a unit while
- 25 maintaining the correct timing relationship relative to activation of the carriage motor 61, causing a

printing operation for one band to be first performed by the lower-staged head unit 18.

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In the case that the data type of image data is a multi-value data, the flow of image data is maintained in such a manner that the controlling portion 6 closes a gate 11a of the gate 11 and the gate 12 via the controlling bus and opens a gate 11b of the gate 11 and a gate 14, whereby the image data (R, G, B) outputted from the magnifying portion 10 are converted into multi-value data for an ink color system (k, S1, C, S2, M, S3, Y, S4) in a masking processing portion 130 in the multi-value/binary converting portion 13, subsequently, the thus converted image data are converted into binary data for respective ink colors (k, S1, C, S2, M, S3, Y, S4) in converting portions 132 to 139 of the ink color (k, S1, C, S2, M, S3, Y, S4) system, and thereafter, the thus converted image data are outputted to the SMS processing portion 15.

20 In addition, in the case that the data type of image data is code data, the controlling portion 6 closes the gate 11b and the gate 12 via the controlling bus and opens the gate 11a and the gate 14, whereby the code data are converted into multi-value data of the ink color (k, S1, C, S2, M, S3, Y, S4) system in a table converting processing portion

131, and subsequently, the thus converted code data are processed via the same route as that in the case of multi-value data. Incidentally, a content of a table of the table converting portion 131 is fed from the host computer 1 in conformity with a command different from the image transmitting command, and the controlling portion 6 can set the foregoing table via the controlling bus.

10 Additionally, in the case that the data type of
image data is binary data, the controlling portion 6
closes the gate 11a, the gate 11b and the gate 14
via the controlling bus and opens the gate 12,
whereby binary data for each ink color to be
outputted from the magnifying processing portion 10
15 are outputted directly to the SMS processing portion
15.

When the binary data obtained by each of the
aforementioned processings are inputted into a SMS
processing portion 15, processings are executed in a
20 plurality of SMS processing portions 150 to 157
corresponding to the respective colors in the SMS
processing portion 15, whereby binary data for a
plurality of lower-staged printing head portions 41
to 48 and binary data for a plurality of upper-
25 staged printing head portions 51 to 58 are
sequentially prepared, causing them to be fed to the

lower-staged head registration adjusting portion 16
and the upper-staged head registration adjusting
portion 17. The lower-staged head registration
adjusting portion 16 allows binary data for each ink
5 color to be simultaneously stored in the relevant
memory by a quantity corresponding to one band, and
to assure that registration adjusting in the
scanning direction X is properly conducted with a K-
colored printing head 41 as a reference, a memory
10 reading start time is delayed by a quantity of one
band. While the foregoing state is maintained, the
binary data for each ink color are fed to a
plurality of ink head driving portions 21 to 28. On
the other hand, the upper-staged head registration
15 adjusting portion 17 allows binary data for each ink
color to be simultaneously stored in the relevant
memory by a quantity corresponding to one band but
the image data are not outputted therefrom at the
time of one band.

20 After an image corresponding to one band is
printed on the printing medium 64 via single
scanning, the rotation of the carriage motor 61 is
reversed, and subsequently, the carriage unit 205 is
dislocated to a printing operation start position
25 (located in the vicinity of the left-hand end of the
printing medium rather than the home position). To

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this end, the conveying motor 17 is rotationally
driven so as to allow the printing medium 64 to be
displaced in the Y arrow-marked direction by a
predetermined quantity corresponding to a width H of
5 the printed one band. Thus, an image is formed on
the next band of the printing medium 64.

When an image is formed on each of subsequent
bands of the printing medium 64, the controlling
portion 6 informs the image memory controlling
10 portion 8 of an output address (foremost end address
Y having image data to be outputted stored therein),
and subsequently, an image is formed on the printing
medium 64 based on the output address by a quantity
corresponding to one next band in the same manner as
15 mentioned above by feeding a printing operation
start command to the image memory controlling
portion 8 via the controlling bus. Incidentally, an
increment of the foremost end address Y varies
depending on how the magnifying processing is
20 executed. When the foremost end address Y is
increased as long as two times (by a quantity
corresponding to 100 %), the increment of the
foremost end address Y corresponds to the number of
pixels located within the range of a band width of
25 1H.

In the case that a gap between the lower-staged

head unit 18 and the upper-staged head unit 19
(i.e., gap between upper and lower units) is
represented by $H \times (2n + 1)/2$ as shown in Fig. 17
when images are sequentially formed by performing
5 scanning in the aforementioned timing relationship
and then forming an image on one band of the
printing medium 64, the lower-staged head unit
performs a printing operation by a quantity of
corresponding to n bands, and subsequently, when a
10 printing operation is started for a next band, image
data corresponding to a quantity corresponding to a
half band as measured from the upper-staged head
registration adjusting portion 17 in the Y-arrow
marked direction Y are read with delay based on the
15 K-colored reference for each color, and thereafter,
a printing operation is achieved for the read band
portion by the upper-staged head unit.

When the controlling portion 6 detects that a
printing operation is completed by a quantity
20 corresponding to the instructed number of bands
 Y_{out} / (the number of pixels corresponding to the
band width of $1H$), performing of the printing
operation is terminated. For the purpose of
simplification of description, Y_{out} is represented
25 by a multiple of the number of pixels corresponding
to the band width of $1H$. As is best seen in Fig.

17, when each printing operation is completed, the printing medium 64 includes a region A printed by the upper-staged and lower-staged head units 18 and 19, regions B and C (represented by $H \times (2n + 1)/2$) printed only by the lower-staged head unit 18 and regions D and E having no printing operation performed therefor.

In the case that a printing operation is performed in conformity with a printing operation command, next rear end processing is executed and the image processing portion is initialized, and thereafter, the program returns to the standby state.

Here, the rear end processing is such that the regions B and C which are already subjected to printing only by the lower-staged head unit 18 is subjected to printing again by the upper-staged head unit 19, and at this time, the lower-staged head unit 18 does not perform any printing operation. In other words, the rear end processing represents the state that an image on the printing medium 64 is printed on the latter by the upper-staged and lower-staged head units 18 and 19 till the rear end thereof.

In addition, the initialization of the image processing portion represents a processing for

clearing address control, especially, for the memory having intermediate data or image data for image processing held therein. Concretely, this processing corresponds to a processing to be
5 executed by the multi-value/binary converting portion 13 and the upper-staged head registration adjusting portion 19. Specifically, an error dispersing method or a similar process that is one of area gradation appearing in the course of quasi-
10 intermediate processing is employed for the multi-nary/binary converting portion 13. Once the error dispersing method or a similar process is employed in that way, image continuance is maintained by storing in the memory the error data to be dispersed
15 to a next band after one band of the printing medium 64 is printed. However, this state is cleared because the image continuance is not required when a usual printing operation (inclusive of rear end processing) is completely achieved in conformity
20 with a printing operation command, and moreover, it is not required for printing next new image data. Additionally, since the image data stored in a memory (not shown) in the upper-staged head registration adjusting portion 19 are not required,
25 an address controlling portion (not shown) for the memory is cleared.

On the other hand, in the case of a continuous printing operation command, after completion of a printing operation, the host computer 1 is restored to the standby state not only without any execution
5 of the rear end processing but also without any initialization of the image processing portion, whereby the host computer 1 is ready to receive next image data. In the case that the host computer 1 receives an image transmitting command again, image
10 data storing processing is executed. In addition, in the case that the host computer 1 receives a continuous printing operation command, the continuance of the image processing system is maintained by performing a subsequent printing
15 operation (if image data to be transmitted are continuous, continuance of the image data is maintained). Thus, different continuous images can continuously be printed on the printing medium 64 by repeating the foregoing processings. When the
20 continuous printing operation is to be terminated, a printing operation command is instructed to final image data to be transmitted, whereby the printing operation, the rear end processing and the image processing portion are initialized. On completion
25 of the initialization, the continuous printing operation is terminated.

the image memory 9 to an magnifying processing
portion 10 in accordance with the order represented
by A, B, C, D, E, F, G,, and subsequently, the
magnifying processing portion 10 reads A with slight
5 delay so as to allow A to be outputted to FIFO (not
shown) thereof while storing a half band width (at
the time of magnification of 200 %) in RAM in
accordance with the order represented by A, C, E, G,
..... At this time, FIFO magnifies the image data
10 of A by a quantity of $A \times 2$ in the vertical (Y)
direction by reading the image data of A with slight
delay at a speed reduced by a half from that of an
image clock CLK while storing the image data of A
therein. Thereafter, while the reading point of
15 FIFO is restored to the initial one, the image data
of $A \times 2$ are magnified also in the transverse (X)
direction by reading A again likewise at a speed
reduced by a half from that of the image clock CLK.
On completion of the magnification of the image data
20 of A by a quantity of 200 %, next image data of C
are written in FIFO from RAM so that they are
magnified by a quantity of 200 % by executing the
same processings as mentioned above. Similarly,
image data of E, G, and a half band width \times
25 Xin are magnified by a quantity of 200 %, causing an
image on one band to be printed on the printing

band, 1/8 band, 1/16 band,, whereby magnifying processing can be executed in the same manner as mentioned above.

5 The present invention achieves distinct effect when applied to a recording head or a recording apparatus which has means for generating thermal energy such as electrothermal transducers or laser light, and which causes changes in ink by the thermal energy so as to eject ink. This is because
10 such a system can achieve a high density and high resolution recording.

A typical structure and operational principle thereof is disclosed in U.S. patent Nos. 4,723,129 and 4,740,796, and it is preferable to use this
15 basic principle to implement such a system. Although this system can be applied either to on-demand type or continuous type ink jet recording systems, it is particularly suitable for the on-demand type apparatus. This is because the on-
20 demand type apparatus has electrothermal transducers, each disposed on a sheet or liquid passage that retains liquid (ink), and operates as follows: first, one or more drive signals are applied to the electrothermal transducers to cause
25 thermal energy corresponding to recording information; second, the thermal energy induces

sudden temperature rise that exceeds the nucleate boiling so as to cause the film boiling on heating portions of the recording head; and third, bubbles are grown in the liquid (ink) corresponding to the drive signals. By using the growth and collapse of the bubbles, the ink is expelled from at least one of the ink ejection orifices of the head to form one or more ink drops. The drive signal in the form of a pulse is preferable because the growth and collapse of the bubbles can be achieved instantaneously and suitably by this form of drive signal. As a drive signal in the form of a pulse, those described in U.S. patent Nos. 4,463,359 and 4,345,262 are preferable. In addition, it is preferable that the rate of temperature rise of the heating portions described in U.S. patent No. 4,313,124 be adopted to achieve better recording.

U.S. patent Nos. 4,558,333 and 4,459,600 disclose the following structure of a recording head, which is incorporated to the present invention: this structure includes heating portions disposed on bent portions in addition to a combination of the ejection orifices, liquid passages and the electrothermal transducers disclosed in the above patents. Moreover, the present invention can be applied to structures

disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laying-open
Nos. 123670/1984 and 138461/1984 in order to achieve
similar effects. The former discloses a structure
in which a slit common to all the electrothermal
5 transducers is used as ejection orifices of the
electrothermal transducers, and the latter discloses
a structure in which openings for absorbing pressure
waves caused by thermal energy are formed
corresponding to the ejection orifices. Thus,
10 irrespective of the type of the recording head, the
present invention can achieve recording positively
and effectively.

The present invention can be also applied to a
so-called full-line type recording head whose length
15 equals the maximum length across a recording medium.
Such a recording head may consists of a plurality of
recording heads combined together, or one integrally
arranged recording head.

In addition, the present invention can be
20 applied to various serial type recording heads: a
recording head fixed to the main assembly of a
recording apparatus; a conveniently replaceable chip
type recording head which, when loaded on the main
assembly of a recording apparatus, is electrically
25 connected to the main assembly, and is supplied with
ink therefrom; and a cartridge type recording head

integrally including an ink reservoir.

It is further preferable to add a recovery system, or a preliminary auxiliary system for a recording head as a constituent of the recording apparatus because they serve to make the effect of the present invention more reliable. As examples of the recovery system, are a capping means and a cleaning means for the recording head, and a pressure or suction means for the recording head.

As examples of the preliminary auxiliary system, are a preliminary heating means utilizing electrothermal transducers or a combination of other heater elements and the electrothermal transducers, and a means for carrying out preliminary ejection of ink independently of the ejection for recording. These systems are effective for reliable recording.

The number and type of recording heads to be mounted on a recording apparatus can be also changed. For example, only one recording head corresponding to a single color ink, or a plurality of recording heads corresponding to a plurality of inks different in color or concentration can be used. In other words, the present invention can be effectively applied to an apparatus having at least one of the monochromatic, multi-color and full-color modes. Here, the monochromatic mode performs

recording by using only one major color such as black. The multi-color mode carries out recording by using different color inks, and the full-color mode performs recording by color mixing.

5 Furthermore, although the above-described embodiments use liquid ink, inks that are liquid when the recording signal is applied can be used: for example, inks can be employed that solidify at a temperature lower than the room temperature and are
10 softened or liquefied in the room temperature. This is because in the ink jet system, the ink is generally temperature adjusted in a range of 30°C - 70°C so that the viscosity of the ink is maintained at such a value that the ink can be ejected
15 reliably.

In addition, the present invention can be applied to such apparatus where the ink is liquefied just before the ejection by the thermal energy as follows so that the ink is expelled from the
20 orifices in the liquid state, and then begins to solidify on hitting the recording medium, thereby preventing the ink evaporation: the ink is transformed from solid to liquid state by positively utilizing the thermal energy which would otherwise
25 cause the temperature rise; or the ink, which is dry when left in air, is liquefied in response to the

thermal energy of the recording signal. In such cases, the ink may be retained in recesses or through holes formed in a porous sheet as liquid or solid substances so that the ink faces the

5 electrothermal transducers as described in Japanese Patent Application Laying-open Nos. 56847/1979 or 71260/1985. The present invention is most effective when it uses the film boiling phenomenon to expel the ink.

10 Furthermore, the ink jet recording apparatus of the present invention can be employed not only as an image output terminal of an information processing device such as a computer, but also as an output device of a copying machine including a reader, and
15 as an output device of a facsimile apparatus having a transmission and receiving function.

The present invention has been described in detail with respect to various embodiments, and it will now be apparent from the foregoing to those
20 skilled in the art that changes and modifications may be made without departing from the invention in its broader aspects, and it is the intention, therefore, in the appended claims to cover all such changes and modifications as fall within the true
25 spirit of the invention.